Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1857. Interview Between Governor Banks, of Massachu setts, and the President-The Banks' Quickstep,

The Hon, Mr. Banks, who is soon to be inauguratted Governor of Massachusetts, and whose service in the United States House of Representatives closed with the adjournment to-day, called last evening upon President Buchanan to pay his respects upon leaving Washington. The President received him very cordially, and a gentleman, who happened to be present at the interview, was quite amused at the tone of conversation which occurred. Mr. Banks congratulated the President upon his evident good health, "notwithstanding the cares and turmoils of his official station," to which Mr. Buchanan replied, "Yes, Mr. Banks, I am burthened, but there are men in the nation who would willingly assume the responsibilities with the honors of the office." "So I am told," replied Banks. "I may add," continued the President naively, "that there are young men who would not object to the position." "So I am told, sir," said Banks. "Young men are ambitious, sometimes," continued Buchanan. "No doubt, Mr. President," rejoined Banks quietly; "you know, sir, that is the natural fault of youth, but there are some young men who can afford to wait." "Yes, yes," remarked the President, pleasantly, as he turned to other topics. At parting Mr. Buchanan took the hand of Mr. Banks, and said, "I am happy to have seen you, sir; I wish you well, and I most earnestly wish you success and prosperity in everything but your polities." "Yes, Mr. Banks, I am burthened, but there are men

your politics."
Governor Banks was accompanied on this occasion by George P. Barnham, Esq., and his beautiful and accomplished daughter, of Melrose, Mass., and John L. Swift, Esq., of the Massachusetts Legislature, who were severally introduced to the President, and by him to his charming neice, Miss Lane, whose presence at the White House lends so much grace and dignity.

Mr. Burnham, whose name is mentioned above Mr. Burnham, whose name is mentioned above, gave an elegant dinner to some of his faiends at the National Hotel on Monday. Among the guests were Senators Wilson and Hamim, and their ladies, and Messrs. Banks, Burlingame, Buffington and Davis, of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, and several representatives of the press. After the dinner the company retired to the spacious and elegantly furnished drawing rooms of the National, and listened to the execution upon the piano, by Miss Burnham, of an original March and Quickstep, composed by her, and to be performed by the Boston Brigade Band on the occasion of the inauguration of Governor Banks. Musical connoissears pronounce it a gem, and the company who were present congratulated Miss Burnham upon her success as a composer, and were so delighted with the "Banks Quickstep" that Miss B., who also executes upon the piano with skill and grace, was induced to repeat it several the search of the search of the piano with skill and grace, was induced to repeat it several the satisfactory of the search of the piano with skill and grace, was induced to repeat it several the satisfactory of the satisfactory of the piano with skill and space, was induced to repeat it several the satisfactory of the satisfactory of the piano with skill and space, was induced to repeat it several the satisfactory of the satisfactory of the satisfactory of the piano with skill and space, was induced to repeat it several the satisfactory of the satisfactory of

ing for Massachusetts, carrying with him the per-

## -her Journals. Letters to v. ence of the

Correspondence of the Washington, Dec. 22, 1857.

The Paunee Tribe of Indians, S.c., S.c.

Considerable interest is attracted by the movements here of a delegation that arrived yesterday of the Pawnee tribe of Indians, consisting of sixteen chiefs and braves, attended by Major Dennis, who was formerly attached to the Indian Bureau. They are all very fine looking men, and presen, a striking appearance in their picturesque nation costume and bearing their implements of war are. This Pav nee delegation represent a tribe of four thousar's souls. But one of their number was ever before beyond the castern margin of the Missouri river. The tribe cultivate land to a finited extent; but their warlike habits have rendered the fruits of their labor very uncertain, and they are said to appear to be deuncertain, and they are said to appear to be de-pressed, and to have given themselves up, in a great measure, to incolence and vice.

General Laziar, of Texas, is to have the Nicara-

guen mission, while his predecessor (Mr. Wheeler) in the office of Minister Plenipotentiary to that country, has succeeded in securing a committee clerkship here. We think the diplomatic dignity of the country should be sustained by discouraging the candidacy of ex-Ministers Plenipotentiary for a clerk's

Poor little Douglas is dead, and is in need of an epitaph.

Tom Thumb could not sustain a giant's rôle,

May beaven have mercy on his little soul!

May beaven have mercy on his lattle soul!

[Correspondence of the Boston Post.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1857.

The Treasury Note Bill and the Republicans—The New Territory of Arizona, &c., &c.

The opposition seem to have seized on this Treasury note matter as a sort of godsend which enables them to save themselves from utter oblivion. Their hostility to the recommendation of Secretary Cobb, however, is based on the most flimsy pretexts and arguments. The only thing they can find to censure is, the fact that in a period of severe financial distress the government came to the aid of the country and put into circulation the specie in the sub-treasury. Mr. Letcher was extremely happy in retorting upon them the fact that, at the very last session o apon them the fact that, at the very last session of Congress, the black republicans passed an ac through the House calling for the distribution of the same money among the several States in a manner which, while it would not have helped the commerwould have left the government in

which, while it would not have helped the commercial community, would have left the government in even a worse state than it is now in.

The long recess which Congress proposes to take will enable the committees to place various subjects of legislation in a state of forwardness. Among those which will occupy attention on the reassembling of that body, a conspicuous one will be the proposed organization of Arizona. You will recollect that this measure was defeated last session, though a delegate from the Territory, Col. Cook, came here especially to ask it, and to get an enormous sum in the way of mileage. You know that another delegate has come on this winter, for the same purpose, and you will see extravagant statements put forward with regard to the character and resources of the country. It will not do to rely entirely upon these stories. The statements in regard to the mineral wealth of the Territory are known to be much exagerated, while it is believed that it cannot support a population of any large amount, on account of its barren and arid nature, which renders the pursuit of agriculture utterly unprofitable. The fact is that the Territory contains now about 4,000 people, and that emigration will be deterred until the hostile Camanche and Apache tribes are rendered less formidable to the settlers. What is needed now is a force of troops sufficient to keep these fierce tribes in check. Until this be done, the population will rather diminish than increase.

done, the population will rather diminish than increase.

I have seen the letter addressed by Mr. Davis, Acting Governor of New Mexico, now superseded by Mr. Rencher, to the Secretary of the Interior. While it is believed that he also is too sangaine in regard to the mineral wealth of New Mexico, he concedes the difficulty of supporting any considerable population there, on account of the barren nature of the country. Mr. Otero, however, is instructed by his constituents to ask for a geological survey of the Territory; and it was for the purpose of obtaining this that the letter of Acting Gov. Davis was written. I think it will not be ordered by Congress.

[Correspondence of the Baltimere Sun.] [Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1857.

Action of the Kansas Legislature on the Lecompton

Constitution—Manner of Taking the Vote and its

Submission to Congress—Course of the Democratic Majorities—Illegality of the Kansas Legislative Session—The House and the Mormon War.

The intelligence from Kansas shows that the Legislature at their late special session adopted such
measures as will ensure an expression of opinion
upon the Lecompton constitution. Thus the Lecompton constitution, with or without slavery, will
be laid before Congress by the committee appointed
for that purpose by the Convention, and accompa
nied by a vote against the whole instrument, which
the Legislature will take care to lay before Con
gress.

gress.
Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, who will continue the Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, who will continue the debate on the Kansas question when Congress shall reassemble, has intimated his intention to recognise the Lecompton constitution, should it come before Congress without the slavery article, provided only that the election be peaceably conducted on the 21st; and that if it come with the slavery article he shall expect the democratic senators to act on the same principle. Thus the question is now to be presented in a practical form, and if the democratic majorities of the Senate and House could contrive to unite in their action upon this subject, as they did upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill, they could soon put an end to the whole dispute, so far as it concerns the federal government and the country, out of Kansas. There is some expectation that this will be the result.

will be the result.

A letter lately received from General Whitfield A letter lately received from General Whitfield states that the conservative democrats in Kansas would vote at the election on the 21st, and in sufficient numbers to carry the constitution without slavery. There may have been five hundred votes cast for the constitution with slavery, and a thousand without. The remaining vote of several thousand will be cast against the Lecompton constitution as an entirety, and probably also for the Topeka constitution, and that vote will be appealed to as fair expression of the Popular sentiment of

tion in the form in which it will come, it has been suggested that some other solution of the difficulty can be brought forward, which will be embraced by the democratic majorities. The prospect is that, within sixty or ninety days, Congress may be rid of

the subject.
Without waiting for further information from the President or from Utah, the House has, very inconsiderately, recognized by a resolution the existence of war with the Mormons and war with the government of Utah—war with an independent State. If Utah is not a State out of this Union, then war with her cannot exist. The resolution is a recognition of the independence of Utah.

Gov. Richardson, of Nebraska.
[From the Chicago Democrat.]
The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia
Inquirer writes as follows:—
1 am now prepared to speak more positively concerning
Gov. Richardson, and to make unqualified by these specific
delarations:—

am now prepared to speak more positively concerning foor Richardson, and to make unqualifiedly these specific delarations:—

1. That Gov. Richardson, to whom the appointment had been some time previously tendered, after Mr. Bouglas had taken his stand in the Senate, called on the President and stated to him that he agreed fully with the sentiments of the Illnois Senetor, thus giving the executive the opportunity, if so disposed, to withdraw his profier of the Governorship. That there may be no mistake about this, I will add that this interview took place in the presence of Gen. Singleton, of Illnois.

2. That the President, knowing these facts, sent the nomination of Gov. Richardson to the Senate.

3. That Gov. Richardson to the Senate.

3. That Gov. Richardson consulted with Mr. Douglas to know if, under the circumstances, he should accept the post, and that gentleman advised him that there was no reason why he should got 35 so.

4. That in executive session, when the subject of Gov. Richardson's appointment came up, Mr. Douglas was the Senator who moved for a suspension of the rules, in order that the nomination might be confirmed without delay.

The above is undoubtedly true, and constitutes the sole reason of Col. Richardson's appointment.

President Buchanan wishes Douglas defeated in this State. In order to bring this about, he sends the right bower of Judge Douglas into exile.

With Richardson away, Douglas stands a poor chance of re-election to the United States Senate.

## Our Honduras Correspondence

COMAYAGUA. Oct. 22, 1857. The Honduras Railway Survey—Easy Practicability of the Route—The Harbors of Fonseca and Puerto Caballos-Travelling in Honduras-Primitive Hospitality-Description of the Country-Life in the Camp of the Exploring Party—The Pass of Rancho Chiquito at the Summit—The Surveying Corps under Col. Transcoine-Frank Conduc of the Government, &c., &c.
I am happy to be able to state that no further

doubt need exist in any quarter respecting the per fect feasibility of the Honduras Interoceanic Railway. The tents of the surveying party have been for the last few days pitched in the Pass of Rancho Chiquito, the dividing line between the two oceans, and the explorations thus far made on both sides of the pass have enabled Col. Trantwine, the engineerin-chief, to announce that the road is not only practicable, but practicable also with very favorable crades. On the entire line the maximum grade will be the mile, while the general grades will be the mile, while the gene-miles of the ar lower. Thus on the first 65 road there will be no grades higher the 25 feet, while in many cases they will not exceed 4 or 5. It is possible too that the present max-imum may even be improved, for Rancho Chiquito is but one of three or four passes among which still more favorable conditions may yet be found. It is not proposed, however, to go into a detailed investigation of these chances at the present moment, the object now being to pronounce authoritively, as soon as possible, on the general character of the road, and the probable maximum of

expenses. The work thus far accomplished by the expedition consists, in the first place, of hydrographic surveys in the Gulf of Fonseca, on the one hand, and in the harbor and lagoon of Puerto Caballos on the other, for the purpose of fixing the termini of the road; and secondly, of the location of the first sixtyfive miles of the road from Puerto Caballos to about fifteen miles above the junction of the Humuya and Ulua, together with the examination of the pass of Rancho Chiquito, just alluded to. The operations in the Gulf of Fonseca, terminated some time since, were entrusted to Lieut. Jeffers, assisted by Mr. Gunn. The other explorations have been conducted under the immediate supervision of the engineer-inchief.

Of Fonseca it is almost superfluous to speak at the present time. Our surveyors merely echo the reports of all previous explorers when they pronounce it one of the finest harbors in the world, and one, too, which must in time be the great centre of commerce for the entire western coast of America. Nor is it a single harbor only that its vast circuit embraces. It may rather be called an assemblage falls within the State of Honduras, the difficulty with the surveyors was not to find a good location for the Pacific terminus, but rather to select among several splendid sites the one which united the highest number of advantages. They report that a vessel will be able to enter the gulf and sail up to the commany's wharves without even needing a pilot

several splendid sites the one which united the highest number of advantages. They report that a vessel will be able to enter the gulf and sail up to the company's wharves without even needing a pilot, and then cast anchor in twenty fathoms water within a stone is throw of a bold shore.

The general climate of the gulf is also most favorably spoken of, both as regards health and temperature, and though, from local causes, a few spots may be very warm, yet the general temperature is much lower than would be expected from the latitude. Thus, La Union, in the State of San Salvador, though a healthy town, is still very warm, being cut off from the action of the sea breeze by the neighboring volcano of Canchagua, while Amapala, on the island of Tigre, in the State of Honduras, where the party principally resided, enjoys a very pleasant temperature, being alternately refreshed by the sea and land breezes. In fact, a portion of the gulf receives the influence of the winds of the Atlantic, which blow right across Honduras from north to south, through the transverse valley along which the railroad is to run. In no part of Honduras, indeed, is the heat excessive. We found Omoa hot, but not oppressive, the vicinity of the hills and ocean constantly tempering the action of the sun. In Comayagua, where we arrived in the middle of July, it was always pleasant within doors. Out of doors it was hot, but the nights were invariably cool. The houses of Comayagua are very well adapted for warm weather, having very thick walls of adobe or unbaked bricks, large and lofty rooms, tiled floors, few, but large windows, and always a broad and long verandah in the rear. Within the last few days I have been wishing that some pains had been taken to keep out the cold as well as the heat.

Puerto Caballos, also, the northern terminus of the railroad, is an excellent and safe harbor, of great capacity, well sheltered, easy of entrance and exit, and with good holding ground. Its depth varies from twelve fathoms in the centre largoon, some thre

The swollen state of the Humuya, towards the close of the rainy season, induced Col. Trantwine to suspend for a short time his labors in this region, and transfer his corps to the summit, around which as the critical point of the road, a great deal of interest has naturally concentrated. The party has now been in that neighborhood a couple of weeks, and as I have lately returned from the spot it may perhaps interest your readers to hear a few details of my visit.

my visit.
On the afternoon of the 14th I started from Cosand will be cast against the Lecompton constitution as an entirety, and probably also for the Topeka
constitution, and that vote will be appealed to as
a fair expression of the popular sentiment of
Kansas. The free State Legislature have passed
an act annulling the whole action of the Convention. But this act, though intended to prevent
Congress from recognizing the Lecompton constitution, will not have that effect. Congress will not
probably recognise the Legislature as a legal body,
r as having legal existence before the list of Januray. Gov. Walker, it is said, did not consider that
the Legislature could legally act before the first of
January.

If Congress will not take the Lecompton constituif Congress will not take the Lecompton constitu-

along the roads may be considered as accessible to the traveller, and where there is but a single house in a place, its inmates are compelled by law to enter-tain him.

in a place, its inmates are compelled by law to entertain him.

Our supper was provided at a native house, in the native style, and consisted of what the accident of the moment brought to hand—hard fowl, hard beef, eggs, rice, a white creamy cheese, manteca or manteguilla, a sort of half-formed acid butter, together with the eternal tortillas—tasteless cakes of maize-floar and water, greaty prized by the natives, but a very poor invention nevertheless. These various articles seemed to have pretty nearly absorbed all the plates of the establishment, for there were but two or three left for the guests to eat off, while knives and forks, spoons and drinking vessels were on a still more limited scale. With true Spanish politeness, however, some of the gentlemen at once converted their tortillas into plates, and made other clever arrangements by which they endeavored to force all the available conveniences on the Padre, his sister, and myself—the stranger of the party. I contrived to transfer my fork to a destitute neighbor, who had neither knife nor fork, and I might as well have transferred both, for I could make no impression on the obdurate muscles of the piece of fowl on my plate. At last, however, I had recourse to the venerable institution of fingers, and tore asunder what I could not otherwise divide: and in this style we got through our supper, with mark or hesitation, inst as if everything — "e"." asunder what I could not otherwise divide: and in this style we got through our supper, with mark or hesitation, just as if everything and been the absence of some of the consumply, in enniences of life, is a character at feature of Hondanor want of opportunity, for it more or less pervades nor want of opportunity, for it more or less pervades all ranks and conditions. You may often find comparative wealth, and some times also a certain amount of finery and display; by you look in vain for anything like completeness, consistency, or genuine comfort in the dop estic arrangements of this country.

thing like completeriess, consistency, or genuine comfort in the dop-estic arrangements of this country.

We slept in the house occupied by Dr. Holland. They have a poor notion of sleeping in Honduras. You lie in a hammock in your clothes, or partially undressed, or, worse still, yon stretch your weary limbs fon a hard, unyielding, board-like, bull hide bedstead, and, wrapping yourself up in a coverlet of some sort, you continue to forget, till next morning, the troubles of life and the special inconveniences of the country; and this they call sleeping. The fact is, the grand desideratum with people in the tropics in every matter appears to be to get along with the least possible amount of exertion; but they do not any the more escape the penalty threatened by the old proverb, "Lazy folks take most pains."

Los Piedras is a straggling, irregular, half formed, slovenly looking town, occupying a space quite disproportionate to the number of its houses; but it is a rising place, finely situated and very healthy, and its population is stated to be more industrious than that of the capital, which is not saying much, as well as nearly equal in numbers, which hardly seems probable. The population of Comayagua is variously estimated at from four to six and even eight thousand. In most other respects, however, there is no comparison between the two places. From the tower of the church, or, better still, from the hills behind the tower, there is a fine view of the plains of Comayagua.

We left Los Piedras at a somewhat advanced hour

Comayagua. We left Los Piedras at a somewhat advanced hour We jett Los Piedras at a son, what advanced hour next morning, directing our coun, e to the village of the stated distance between Los Piedras and the plain being chiefly covered with grass, cropped close by numerous herds of cattle. It was a long sween of natural meadows, looking very much as if they had been artifield by laid down. The cattle have a good appearance, but the cows give very little milk and the beef poor both, doubtless, to a consinerable extent, the result of imperfect management. The cows are only milked once a day.

We had proposed, after dining at Lamani, to proceed at once to Rancho Chiquita, but were advised to delay our visit till next morning, as, in case of bad weather, we should find the arrangements of the camp by no means comfortable. We therefore determined to stay where we were.

Lamani is a little village of some forty houses, delightfully situated at one of the southern extremities of the plain of Comavagen. The country around is one

Lamani is a little village of some forty houses, delightfully situated at one of the southern extremities of the plain of Comayagna. The country around is open, with very little wood on the lew grounds, but all the neighboring mouztains are covered with pines, not in dense forests, but lightly sprinkled over their slopes, so that one might ride through them in all directions. The rising ground behind the village commands the most magnificent view of the plains I have yet seen. The air is pure and bracing, and relatively cool, the country here being open to the north and protected by lofty hills on the south.

A ride of some two leagues, mostly over a rough and precipitous, but picturesque road, brought us next morning to Rancho Chiquita, where we were received with the greatest cordiality by Colonel Trantinine and his principal assistants, who happened to be there in camp. The remainder of the party were surveying among the hills on each side of the dividing line. The southern band came in, in the evening. Those working on the north being them near Lamani, found it more convenient to sleep at the village, where a house had been prepared for them.

Our Comavagna companions left early in the day.

hem.
Our Comayagua companions left early in the day
ofter partaking of some refreshments. Don Leon after partaking of some refreshments. Don Leon and myself remained for the night, and I enjoyed the opportunity of being again among my friends and of obtaining such particulars of the survey as I thought would interest the readers of the Her Ald.

Between 5 and 6 P. M. dinner was announced.
The resultar arrangements of the camp are break.

The regular arrangements of the camp are—break-fast at 6 A. M.; dinner at 6 P.M. Nothing but work between. The time of the year, and occasionally the fast at 6 A. M.; dinner at 6 P. M. Nothing but work between. The time of the year, and occasionally the specialities of the work, slightly modify these hours. As none of the tents were large enough to hold us all, the party was necessarily sub-divided. At this time of year there was no dining under the trees, at one long table, as at Puerto Caballos. Don Lean and myself dined with Col. Trautwine and his assistants. All the arrangements, as might be expected, were simple and rough. Our table consisted of a couple of boxes; our seats were just what came to hand—camp stools, boxes, a neighboring hammock, and so on; but then we had an adequate supply of knives and forks, plates, spoons, &c.; and our dinner, though of the plainest kind, was reasomably well prepared. With the exception of biscnits and groceries, the materials were such as the surrounding country afforded—the everlasting beef, fowls and tortillas, with occasionally a few vegetables. Our sole beverage was water, with coffee after dinner. Such is and has been all along the life of the camp, occasionally improved when supplies from the coast or other depots have come in in due order, but very often also much deteriorated, when the means of transport could not keep pace with the movements of the survey. I should scarcely have noticed these things, which are the natural concomitants of camp life, in a new country, were it not that ridiculous tales of the luxuries and extravagance of the camp have been industriously propagated by certain parties, and creditionally accepted by others here, who had every means of testing their truth, had they chosen to give themselves that trouble.

The usual evening labors of the camp were, on the present occasion, suspended, in consequence of the rain, which, soon after dinner, came down in a heavy thunder shower. In a few minutes the tent was dripping in various places, and we seemed threatened with a repetition of the first night's performances in this locality, when there was yet no convenience for suspending the hammock

inconvenience, though the entire night continued mild and damp.

The air of Rancho Chiquito is very fresh, and the nights, at this time of the year, positively cold, requiring all coverings we can muster. I was glad to turn into my hammock with all my clothes on, and with several additional barricades besides, and by morning I did not find myself at all too warm.

The Pass of Rancho Chiquita derives its name from a small detached farm house or rancho which occupies one of the heights on its east side. The tents of the party, some seven in number, are pitched around this rancho, which is also partially occupied, the family, however, remaining init. Right in front, but some 80 feet or more beneath, lies the pass, a narrow, level valley, from which the ground rises on either hand, with an easy slope, until it ultimately shoots up into mountains of from 1,000 to 15,000 feet high. The pass continues nearly level for some half a mile, after which the descent becomes more rapid and the ground more broken. Some heavy work will be required, on both sides, to facilitate the descent into the lower grounds. On the north all the grades will be very easy once that the road reaches the plain. The descent will be more rapid on the south, as the distance to be traversed is considerably less.

The surveying corps consists at present of 21 engineers, including the engineer-in-chief, but exclusive of the commissaries and the material of the deputy agency. The corps are divided into two working from the summit towards Comayagua, after reaching which operations will, I believe, be resumed on the Humuya, at the point where they stopped. This movement doubtless presumes the cessation of the rains, and we are, in fact, at the close of the wet season.

Such is the present condition of things here. All, I am happy to say, are in good health and spirits, and the very best feeling seems to animate the entire corps. The young men are onited among themselves, and speak of their chiefs with respect and affection; while the latter, on the othe

Indeed this quiet energy seems to be the prevailing tone of the entire corps.

The follow ing day I bade farewell, for the time, to my friends in camp, and proceeded with Mr. Wright to visit a spot near Lamani where he had picked up some minerals on the previous day. There was nothing very special, but we were shown some fine specimens of common opel, found near Rancpn, in this neighborhood, while Colonel Trantwine brought from Zambla a specimen of very fine selenite (crystalized gypsum) which appears to exist there in large quantities. Exactly similar specimens are found also in Rancon. I stopped for the night at Lamani, with the party working in the vicinity, and the next day, by 2 P. M., arrived at Comayagua, passing through the village of San Artonio by the eastern road.

I have nothing to tell you about public may general, except that the government conservation in the most frank and friend the beginning, granting all required facilities, spirit, instantly ling or otherwise. As to she whether as to traveland no politics. Even the rest, we have no news cat, drink and sleep thing is quiet. The people fine days the pet cola tout. But one of these break in the pont the deep slumber of these regions, whether as to civilized consciousness all who are not lappelessly dead.

Highly Important from Kansas.

Highly Important from Kansas.

LATER FROM THE PLAINS.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

BOONVILLE, Dec. 22, 1857.

Major Russell, the contractor, Captain Van Vleit, of the United States army, and Geo. N. Sanders, passed down the river last evening, en route for Washington. They left Leavenworth on the 19th.

We learn by this arrival that Stanton was still acting as Governor, and apparently with the approbation of his successor, General Denver; that General Harney had sent two companies of cavalry, upon Stanton's requisition, to suppress a rebellion at Fort Scott, where several lives had been sacrificed.

Gen. Harney had also posted troops at Doniphan, Atchison, Kickapoo, Lawrence, Lecompton and Leavenworth, but he did not really apprehend any disturbance at the polls. The legitimate vote will be very small, but this arrival passed many Missourians going up to vote, which, taken in connection with Stanton's removal, may cause bloodshed at the polls.

Polis.

The maxt arrival is looked for with anxiety.

The maximum of the Fifth infantry had met with reverses, and that the depot at Fort Laramie was threatened by the Mormons.

The shooting of Lane is not confirmed.

A meeting was held at Lecompton on Friday last, at which several thousand free State men assembled, and passed a resolution declaring their intention to abstain from voting on the 21st inst. and adhere to their forms recommend. their former programme.

Gen. Lane was at Doniphan on Saturday.

MURDER OF MR. LATHAM.

DONIPHAN, Dec. 17, 1857.

A company of fifteen armed ruffians from Atchison, have just left this city, after having murdered, in the public streets, with a shot gun, Mr. Latham, a free State citizen of Doniphan. These men came in in parties of two, about one o'clock this aftermoon, and after consulting together, one of them, —eu McVeay, shot at Mr. Latham, and mortally wounded him, as he was peacefully walking along wounded him, as he was peacefully walking along the street, unarmed and unsuspecting, near the Doni phan house. The buckshot entered the head, and blew out his brains. Mr. Latham instantly fell Another member of the Atchison company, after

Another member of the Atchison company, after the fatal shot was fired, discharged his rifle in the air. The party then left town.

This outrage occurred so suddenly that no one was prepared for it, and the murderers escaped. A com-pany of citizens of Doniphan have started in pur,

The St. Louis Democrat of the 23d instant says:-

pany of citizens of Doniphan have started in pur, suit.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 23d instant says:—
We have had the pleasure of an interview with the gentleman named, who brings us the latest advices yet received from Kansas. They are from Lecompton to the 18th inst. As we surmised and stated at the time, the reported death of General Lane turns out to be altogether untrue, as he was at Doniphan on Friday last. The mistake, in all probability, occurred from confounding the name Latham, the man killed at Doniphan, with that of Lane. The trouble at Fort Scott, which is said to have resulted in the death of three men, was a local quarrel, not connected immediately with the election, although between free State and pro-slavery men. The latter had sent to Missouri for assistance. A requisition was made on Friday by Stanton on General Harney for two companies of dragoons, who were at once despatched to the spot. General Lane also sent off two companies of free State troops (Territorial militia) to look after the dragoons and see that they did no harm. The Legislature was still in session. It had passed an act submitting the Calhoon constitution to a vote of the people of the Territory on the fifth of January, in three forms: 1st, constitution with slavery; 2d, constitution without slavery; 3d, against the constitution. A very stringent election law, as already published by the Democrat, had been passed providing against frauds and authorizing judges of election to be appointed by the Governor and Speaker of the House. Provisions had been made to have the names of all voters on the 21st taken down by committees at each precinct, so as to counteract and make manifest fraudulent returns. A good many Missourians, we regret to say, were passing up the river, and going over the border to participate in the election. It was reported that Stanton had vetoed one or two bills, but that the free State Legislature had not insisted on passing them, although having the necessary majority. The one or two bills, but that the free State Legislature had not insisted on passing them, although having the necessary majority. The
Walker democrats of the Territory had called
a mass Territorial Convention, to meet on the
24th, to endorse his course and recommend to Congress the passage of an enabling act. They would
undoubtedly oppose the course of the administration, as was evident from the tone of the primary
meetings. Douglas' speech had not reached the
Territory, but his position was understood from his
private advices.

The news from Utah in regard to the reverses met
with by two companies of the Fifth infantry and the

The news from Utah in regard to the reversement with by two companies of the Fifth infantry and the threatened attack on Fort Laramie, came unofficially by an express messenger some days ago. Gen. Har-ney, whilst considering it within the range of proba-bility, did not place very great reliance upon it. Fort by an express messenger such that the range of probability, did not place very great reliance upon it. Fort Laramie was but slightly guarded. The troops would not attempt to enter Salt Lake before spring, it was affirmed, but would go into winter quarters some forty miles beyond Fort Bridger, if they succeeded in getting so far. Large numbers of the animals had perished, and they were under the necessity of sending back and doubling teams to make any progress at all with their trains.

The St. Louis Republican of the 23d contains the following:—

cessity of sending back and doubling teams to make any progress at all with their trains.

The St. Louis Republican of the 23d contains the following:—

By the cars last night we received information from Fort Leavenworth to the 19th instant. On the previous day Gen. Harney ordered two companies of troops, under command of Captain Sturgis, to proceed by forced marches to Fort Scott, to quell disturbances which had broken out there. It seems that 300 black republicans had collected with a view to obtain possession of certain records in the charge of the Clerk of the County, being nothing else than indictments against some of the number, and it was reported that three persons had been killed. It was also stated that Jim Lane had sent a portion of his banditti to protect the black republicans in their attempt to get the indictments into their hands, and the object of the United States troops was to get between the hostile parties and prevent the effusion of blood.

The session of the black republican Legislature had terminated in a complete fizzle. Several laws were passed by them, which, it is understood, were vetoed by Acting Governor Stanton, and they could not, or did not, pass them over his veto. The only law which they perfected was one which directed an election on the 5th of January, upon the Lecompton constitution—that instrument being submitted to the people as provided by the Convention, and also empowering the people to vote for "no constitution at all." It was not pretended that this action of the black republican Legislature would prevent the regular election on Monday last, as fixed by the Convention. That election would still take place; and, with an earnest desire to preserve the peace, Gen. Harney had stationed troops in the neighborhood of all the election precincts. No difficulty was anticipated, although it was said that Missourians would attempt to vote at some of the precincts. This is a lie, so well understood now in Kansas and abroad that nobody believes it.

Gen. Denver was at Lecompton o

sumed the duties of his new appointment. Mr. Stanton was still the Secretary of the Territory and Acting Governor.

The vote upon the constitution, as submitted by the Convention, was, no doubt, taken on Monday last. It is said that it would be a meagre one—the black republicans refusing to vote, as well as some democrate. Be it so. As they have before refused to vote when they had it in their power to change the character of the Convention, and to put an end to the agitation which has so long distracted the Union, by adopting a constitution which restricted slavery in the new State, they, and they alone, are responsible for the present posture of affairs. They are entitled to no credit for their factious and unprincipled conduct, and they deserve no consideration at the hands of Congress. The law passed by the black republican Legislature, convened by Mr. Stanton, under the most absurd pretexts, is entitled to no weight whatever, and so it should be regarded all over the country.

It is hardly necessary for us to add that the story so pompously paraded by the black republican organ in this city, of the killing of Jim Lane, at Lecompton, has not a particle of foundation. It is one of the many "Martin White" stories that have been circulated all over the Union, and have found silly believers everywhere, even when it was established that there was not a word of truth in them.

The Stock Jobbing Libel Suit against the New York Herald,

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM. Before Justices Bosworth, P.offman, Slosso Wood ruff.

DECEMBER, 1857.—E sourd B. Wesley, resp against James Gordon Bennett.-By the Court, Bos worth, Justice. - Section 164 of the Code declares that "in ap, action for libel or slander, it shall not be necesary to state in the complaint any extrinsic fact, for the purpose of showing the application to ne plaintiff of the defamatory matter out of which the cause of action arose; but it shall be sufficient to state generally that the same was spoken or pubished concerning the plaintiff, and if such allegation be controverted, the plaintiff shall be bound to establish, on trial, that it was so spoken or published." The complaint in this action states that the defamatory matter was published "of this plaintiff," whether the extrinsic facts alleged for the purpose of applying to the plaintiff each or either of the matters supposed to be libellous are of themselves and alone sufficient, it is unnecessary to decide. It is competent for the plaintiff to prove that they were published of and concerning himself, and upon a demurrer to the complaint it must be assumed that he can do so. Each of the libellous imputations contained in the published article must, therefore, upon a demurrer to the complaint, be deemed to have been published of the plaintiff, because the complaint so avers. That mode of pleading is allowed by the Code. The allegation is material and sufficient, and its truth is admitted by the demurrer. The article commences with an account of the stock operations of the proprietors of the Daily Times, of whom the plaintiff is alleged in the complaint to be one. From that, and its comments upon it, the article passes to "The Valley Bank Swindle," the profits of which are stated to be between \$200,000 and \$300,000. The article states that the Times proprietors got but about one-fourth "of the plunder." They furnished the whole capital, which was small, for "one-fourth of the profits." "The Valley Bank exploded sooner than was intended." "It was the intention of its originators to get out a circulation of half a million before the collapse, but some of the machinery at work gave way and brought the concern suddenly to a dead lock." It may be conceded that nothing contained in this article is absolutely inconsistent with the idea that neither of the proprietors of the Daily Times was concerned in originating the Valley Bank, or in its management, or was a party to any plan or intent to defraud the public. At the same time we are not prepared to say that it may n lished concerning the plaintiff, and if such allegation be controverted, the plaintiff shall be bound to es-

Theatrical, Musical, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Large audiences continue to throng this house to witness the performances of the equestrians, gymnasts, elephant, lion, tiger, &c. The programme for to-morrow evening is an unusually fine one.

Niblo's.—Signorina Rolla, Mile. Zanfretta, the Ravels and the entire double company of pantomim-ists and dancers are to appear to-morrow evening. The new spectacle of the "Golden Egg" proves very entertaining. BOWERY THEATRE.—Those monstrous performers, the elephants Anthony and Cleopatra, and the dashing equestrians and gymnasts are to remain here another week. The afterpiece for to-morrow is "Mons. and Mme. Beamarchias."

BURTON'S.—Messrs. Mathews, Burton and Brougham are to combine their talents in "A Nice Firm," to-morrow evening. The former also appears in the "Great Gun Trick," and the latter in the "Irish Lion."

Wallack's.-The \* \* \* Club's drama entitled "The Poor of New York," continues the only, but very profitable, feature of attraction at this house. The principal male and female artists have charac-ters in this piece.

LAURA KERNE's.—The new and elegant scenic burlesque denominated "Harlequin Blue Beard," is to be repeated to morrow night. It will be preceded by the favorite drama called the "Corsican Brothers." ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Messrs. Thalberg and Vieux-temps will, to-morrow night, perform several beauti-ful pieces between the acts of "I Puritani," in which Mme. La Grange and Messrs. Formes, Labocetti and Gassier have characters.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The amusing play called "Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty" is announced for to-morrow afternoon, and the famous le spectacle entitled "Valentine and Orson"

GEORGE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS furnish a new programme of songs and burlesques for the coming week. To-morrow night Mr. Geo. Holland, the comedian, will appear in the "Rogueries of Thomas."

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, having abandoned the burlesque operatic and resumed the "legitimate" negro minstrel business, are creating a great deal of merriment in their elegant hall opposite Niblo's.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS manage to keep their friends in excellent humor by their superior singing and dancing and the various cominal sayings and doings with which they season their entertainments.

Government Distribution of Captured Slaves

Government Distribution of Captured Slaves in Cuba.

[From El Diario de la Marina, Dec. 1.]
Distribution of 494 negroes seized on board the bark Lexington, made by his Excellency the Governor and Captain General, after having heard the opinion of the Protective Junta for emancipados.

Negroes seized. 494
Less assigned to public works. 40
Municipality of Cardenas. 20
Municipality of Jaruco. 10
Municipality of San Antonio de los Banos. 10
Dead and sick. 32—112

negro in consideration of the seizure and the hire, ponding to the month of December and following and this concession will remain without effect if terested parties let six days pass without demanding delivery of their respective documents.

The distribution of all the emancipated negroes of having been made—those scized in Manzanillo been distributed in the jurisdiction of San Juan de medios, and those of Guantanamo having been distributed in the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and in the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and in the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and in the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and in the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and in the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and in the jurisdiction of St. Jago and the interest and in the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and in the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and in the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and in the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and in the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and in the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and in the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and in the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and in the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and in the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and in the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and in the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and in the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and in the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and in the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and in the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cubacter and

## MARITIME INTELLIGEN nts of Ocean Steamers. MOM BUROFE

POR EUROPE. Boston Dec. New York. Jan. New York. Jan. New York Jan. Boston. Jan. New York Jan. New York. Jan.

STEAMERS TO AND FROM HAVANA.
PRILADELPHIA—From New York 2d, arriving at Hav
and New Orleans 11th. From New Orleans 20th. Have
arriving at New York 28th.
QUAKER CITY—From New York 7th of each month, a
at Havans 12th, and Mobile 14th. From Mebile 26d,
24th, arriving at New York 28th. ARTIVING At New York 28th,
Quaker Civry—From New York 7th of each month, a
at Havans 12th, and Mobile 14th. From Mobile 28d,
28th, arriving at New York 28th, arriving at Eavas
and New Orleans 19th. From New Orleans 27th, Hava
arriving at New York 3d.
EMPIRE CITY—From New York 17th, arriving at Hava
and New Orleans 28th. From New Orleans 5th, Hava
arriving at New York 18th.
Black Warriving At Hav.
18th and New Orleans 3d. From New Orleans 12th,
18th, arriving at New York 18th.
Is annu—From Charleston 4th and 12th, due at Hav
and 28d. From Havans 10th and 28th, due at New Yo
and 31st.
When the above dates full on Sunday, the steamers on Monday, except from New Orleans.

Port of New York, December 26, 18

CLEARED.
Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston—Spofford, & 60.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Nogfolk, &c-Las Pleasants.

Ship Clifton, Williams, New Orleans—W T Frost.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Porsy, Aspinwall—C & E J P Rrig Olive, Hallahan, St Thomas—H S Vining, Brig Capella, Head, St Johns, PR—Brest Son & Co.

Brig Handy, Handy, Clemfuegos—Thompson & Hur Schr Montezuma, Turner, Curocos—Dovall & Co.

Schr Fane, Morrish, Georgetown, SC—John Swan.

Schr Laura E Johnson, Johnson, Newbern, NC—J Holmes.

Schr Laura E Jonason, Johnson, Newbern, NC-Holmes.
Schr Richmond, James, Richmond—C H Pierson,
Schr Charlotte Shaw, Reeves, Philadelphia—Jas Ha
Schr Kate Kelen, Chamberlain, Portland, Me—H S
Schr J W, Faulklin, Boston—Dayton & Sprague,
Steamer Atslanta, Fowell, Charleston,
Beamer Parkersburg, Ramsay, Baltimore,
Charge Zth—Steamship North Star, Cavendy, Bre

forrance. Ship Jane Parker, Buckman, Hayana—C C Dunes

Ship Jane Parker, Buckman, Harana—C C Duncar Ship Jane Parker, Buckman, Harana—C C Duncar ARRIVED.

Ship Endymion. Hallett, Liverpool, Nov 21, with m 21 passengers, to Howland & Frothingham. Dec 22, 1 to 69 30, passed one of Zerega's line of packets, bot (probasily the Empire).

Ship St Nicolas, Bragdon, Havre, Nov 20, with mose passengers, to Boyd & Hincken. 11th inst, 6 PM, in from WNW, while furling the foresail, Geo Colling, to f New York, fell from the yard overboard and was 15, at 6 AM, John Francis Carpenter, native of France 45 years, committed suicide by hanging himself in the hospital. The St N has been 2d days W of the Ban strong gales from W to NW: lost sails and spars. I deaths on board during the passage.

Bark Dawn, Chase, Bienos Ayres, Nov 7, with his to Reynolds & Cushman.

Brig Truxillo, Muligan, Port au Prince, Nov 31, for wood, to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Mulla (Br), Walters, St Johns, NF, with fish to W J Wallace.

Brig Northern Light (Br), Esdale, Cornwallia, 24 da potatoes, to J S Whitney & Co.

Brig Mystic (of Mystic), Fish, St Marks, 16 days, wi and hides, to Smallwood, Earl & Co.

Brig Weston, Staples, New Bedford, in ballast.

Brig Northern Light (Br), Escale, Cornwains, 2 or potatoes, to J S Whitney & Co.

Brig Mystic (of Mystic), Fish, St Marks, 16 days, wi and hides, to Smallwood, Earl & Co.

Brig Wheaton, Staples, New Bedford, in balkast, Brig Mary Capen, Johnson, Elizabethport for Bosto Schr Quickstep (Br), Dorman, Horton, NS, 10 days DeWolf. Sid in company with Br brigs Salem, for and Sea Lark, for Frihadelphia.

Schr Helena (Br), Robers, Charlottetown, PEL, with oas, to J W Lowden.

Schr Persis (Br), Smith, Windsor, NS, 16 days, wi toes, to master.

oes, to master.

Schr Wm A Ellis, Nickerson, Wilmington, NC, 4 da
Schr New York, Goodsell, Hoston, 3 days.

Schr Mayy, Hewens, Boston, 3 days.

Sloop Wm H Bowen, Hallock, Somerset.

Sloop Thos Hull, Hull, Providence.

Steamer Peirel, Arey, Providence.

Steamships North Star, Southampton and Bremen the South, Savannah; Columbia, and Atalanta, Ch Jamestown, Norfolk, &c; brig Emily, Charleston. Wind during the day from N to NE, with snow.

Miscellaneous and Disasters.

Suir J P Mosz.—The following is an extract of from the master of the ship J P Morse, recently wr the river below Calcuta.—

the river below Calcutta:—

CALCUTTA Oct 2

We arrived off the Sand Heads on the 23d of Sept pleasant passage of ninety three days, took pilot on and anchored in the Sanger Roads. On the 2d Oct, Powerful took us in tow, and we proceeded up the far as Diamond Harbor and anchored for the night; morning proceed in tow up the river; at 10 AM the sh broadside on Hoogly Sands, rolling nearly that on he side, washing every movable thing from her starbe overboard; the steamer then let go of her. The pilo dered the first anchor let go, hoping it would bring head to the tide, but of no avail. She drove bodily current then running 7 or 8 miles an hour, ship make the roll the order before the result of the starbetter than the reliable of the reliable to the reliable t

Ship Deplare—Extract from a letter received by McCready, Mott 2 Co, of this city, dated—

We beg to inform you of the arrival at Palma. At Canary Islands, of the Am ship Defiance of No Canary Islands, of the Am ship Defiance of No Capt Kendrick, from Liverpool for Bombay (before with a cargo of 1600 tons railroad from and about 160 surement goods. She reached the Island on the Si distress, cargo shifted, and making much water officers except the captain disabled, and not expect only one pump able to work, the other being injuring of cargo.

Ship National's Car, Hearse, hence for San Friedrick to have put into Bio Janeiro, with loss of Would be repaired in about thirty days and procee Friedrick to have put into Bio Janeiro, with loss of Would be repaired in about thirty days and procee Friedrick to some after going to see, and had to thour part of the deck load.

Bu Bridge B K Resce, Saunders, from Demarara more, with a cargo of molasses, hides and ora sabore, no date, two miles south of Currituck it Saunders arrived at Norfolk 25d inst for the purpouring assistance, and thinks if the weather is goe cargo may be lauded in safety.

Schr J F LOTLAND—Little Egg Harbor, Dec 24—P Loffland, on entering the New Inlet, struck on end of the Imphes Har, missed stays, and went ash she now lies without damage to vessel or cargo, extruder. 3000 benebics of wheat have been rechipped in good order. (By letter to Kilwood Walter, Esq. Board of Underwriters)

Schr James & Samuri, Reve, from Baltimore New York, with coal, put into Norfolk 22d inst least New York, with coal, put into Norfolk 22d inst least New York, with coal, put into Norfolk 22d inst least New York, with coal, put into Norfolk 22d inst least New York, with coal, put into Norfolk 22d inst least New York, with coal, put into Norfolk 22d inst least New York, with coal, put into Norfolk 22d inst least New York, with coal, put into Norfolk 22d inst least Norfolk 22d inst least

SCHE JAMES & SAMURI., Reeve, from Baltis New York, with coal, put into Norfolk 22d inst

Cotalistos— Testeaday morning, a little before 5 steamer C Vanderbuilt, when abreast of pier 1 R came in contact with self- J B Austin, laying at an V had her starboard wheelhouse carried away and of stateroem deck. The sehr had jibboom and be ried away.

Spoken, &c.
Ship Richood Alsop, Watlington, from Nev Cadiz, Dec 5, lat 27 20, lon 87 10.

Bunos Arres, Nov 7—In port ship B Ayma hence, disg; bark Little Lizzie, Whidden, for Hoste win, Carter, do do; Lenox, Stinson, from do, disg; throp, from Islay, just arr. disg; brigs Kentuck from St Marya, disg; "Hopkinst" from Boston do; kinson, for sale. ALEXANDRIA, Dec 24—Sid schr J W Stille,

ALEXANDRIA, Dec 24—Sid schr J W Stille, Cr York.
CHARLESTON, Dec 22—Art steamships Nashr ray, and Memphis. Watson, NYork; bark Cherol Norleans; schr Effort, Dunning, Attakapas. In t Spanish brig. Cid barks Ocean's Favorite, Peas pool; Gen Green, Hedlund, Norleans; schr T I Smith, NYork. Sid schr T D Wagner.
GALVESTON, Dec 11—Cid bark Anna, Wheeler NEW ORLEANS, Dec 15, PM (back date)—Arr Robt Waterman, Huard, Matagorda Bay; ship Ars son, London; barks Mary Adeline, Keller, Philadel bler, Packard, Malaga. Cid Br steamship I weed Liverpool, ship Mulhouse, Wilner, Havre; Brem h trie, Helekin, Liverpool; brigs Echo, Loug, Baltimo Stenson, Trenia, Campeachy.
Dec 18, PM—Cid ships Charlotte A Morrison, lavre: Amelia, Raymond, New York: barks At Hattendorf, Bremen; P R Hazelline, Coomba, Bo Franciscof(Sp), Roig, Barcelona; Esstern Star, Acmond.

Hattendorff, Bremen; P. R. Hazeltine, Coomba, Bo Francisco(Sp), Roig, Barcelona, Eastern Star, Ac mond, Va.

19th, AM—Cld steamships Empire City, Griffin, Havana; Mexico, Lawless, Galveston and Indianol lens, Leavitt, NYork; bark Ann, Munroe, Boston, Towed to see 8th inst, ship Lancaster, brigs Dr and Descee; 10th, ship Fanny Fosdick, NORFOLK, Bee 22—Arr schrs Only Daughter, Vork; Jammes & Samel, Haitimore for NYork, put badly. Cld schrs G J Jones, Crowell, Boston; A Ryder, and T E French, Webb, NYork, 23d—Arr brig Royaleton, Robinson, St Domingo, NEW HAVEN, Dec 23—Arr brig Baron de Casti NYoork, shir den Armstrong, Kelaey; E. H. Parka and Gee Whistler, Jr. Parker, Virginia; Moun Pond, Bridgeton, NJ. Sid brig Atlantic, Harbadsen, Ricillion, Commission, School, Castin, Chester, West Wind, Burnett, and Maris Files, Ap Sid schrs Cronshaw, Moss, NYork; Lamson Dean, Hoston, Sampson, Bristol, E.